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America's future

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AMERICA'S FUTURE

A Study of Fundamental Issues

A Challenge to
The Thinking Women
of America

308

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Box 459



THE SPEAKERS INSTITUTE
307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago

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AMERICA'S FUTURE



A Study of Fundamental Issues

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INTRODUCTION

WOMEN AND THE PRESENT CRISIS

The coming presidential election is bringing to a head a very critical period in our history, and we sincerely urge every member of The Speakers Institute and every other intelligent woman to think clearly and deeply about the issues involved. The chaotic condition of world and national affairs makes it certain that a crisis is at hand. We are faced with the question of determining whether we shall accept the new theories of government that are now sweeping over the civilized world, or whether we shall stand firm in the spirit and principles of our Democracy.

We believe that women are destined to play a very important part in determining our future course. There are many reasons for this belief. First of all, women are less bound than men by political dogma, and therefore are more apt to seek out the basic principles involved. Second, they are further removed from the immediate day-to-day affairs of business and are likely to see things in better perspective. Third, their primary interests are in the security of the home and the future of their children, and those are interests of a "long-time," durable nature. Consequently they demand that problems which affect the future be solved by the application of sound, fundamental principles rather than by panaceas of a temporary nature. The fact, too, that women are the beneficiaries of most of the insurance policies which will be payable in the years to come gives them a vital interest in the stability and durability of government plans.

We do not believe that the division of the two major parties is the important thing in this campaign, but rather that it is the quality of thought of the members of both parties that will determine our future course. Parties and party leaders are, after all, the answer to public opinion and they will lead in the direction which public opinion dictates. We feel that the two major parties, in their efforts to appeal to organized blocks of votes and to checkmate each other in the "political game," have composed platforms so essentially simi-

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lar that they fail to present clean-cut debatable issues. They have failed to state the problems in a way that will encourage people to think them through carefully and to understand where they lead.

Therefore, because we wish these issues to be made vivid and graphic to you, we are presenting in the following pages a hypothetical platform of a hypothetical new party. We wish to make it clear that we have no desire to influence your party affiliations or personal views. Rather we wish to make you a stronger partisan because you have thought these issues through and have crystallized your convictions with sound reason and logic. Nor do we wish you to accept the principles of this hypothetical platform because we state them. Our purpose is solely to arouse you to think deeply about the issues upon which your future well-being depends, and then to go within yourself for your own answers and convictions.

Possibly some day a new party will arise as the answer to our difficulties. A party that is not identified with the North or the South, the East or the West, with Capitalism, Labor, or the Farmer. A party that will truly realize the complexity of modern life and the necessity of all classes working equitably together. A party with the vision to rise above playing upon class-consciousness and to inspire a reawakening of the true American spirit of coöperation, progress, and idealism.

The complexity of modern conditions is revealed in every detail of our daily life. Take, for example, the simplest little cotton house dress that hangs in your wardrobe, and think of the varied activities it has called into play. The making of that dress required the services of the cotton farmer and the cotton gin, the railroads, the textile manufacturer, the garment workers (probably in New York City), designers, wholesale salesmen, and the retail merchant from whom you finally bought the dress. The cotton gin, the textile plant, and the garment shop were probably all dependent upon the power furnished by the much-discussed public utilities industry. Every step required the services of a banker to finance it until the \$5.00 you paid could be divided among all those different workers. If that wardrobe of yours is to be replenished regularly, every one of the cogs in that complex machine must continue to function.

You might apply this same test to every article in your home—to the food on your table, to the furniture in your living room, to the

books in your library, to the car in your garage. Every part of society is so closely bound up with every other part that what affects one sooner or later affects all. This very complexity makes it all the more important that we try to pierce below the surface confusion and reach the broad, underlying principles which make for stability. We must learn to look at our national problems as a whole, not from a narrow partisan or class standpoint. We must find solutions that are fundamentally sound, not merely the formulae of expediency. We must hold firmly to those basic principles of honest government which have stood the test of ages, and not be led astray by untried political theories.

Women of America, this is your problem. Your influence may be the deciding factor in determining which road our nation will take in the years to come.

THE MAJOR PARTIES AND THE MAJOR ISSUES

Very possibly you listened to the radio broadcasts of the conventions of the two major parties in June and heard the presentation of their platforms. Undoubtedly you have read many newspaper comments on the principles they stated, and have tried to weigh them against each other.

Without attempting to analyze the two platforms in detail, we believe a few general characteristics can be pointed out. First of all, the Democratic platform was essentially a defense of the New Deal principles and a pledge to continue them. The Republican platform was essentially an attack upon the alleged errors in principle and practice of the New Deal, and a pledge to correct them. In this division they followed the pattern of all party platforms.

But in studying both platforms, two general similarities seem to us to stand out above all the differences. First, the platforms are not so much statements of broad basic principles as attempts to satisfy the desires of many special groups, and the promises they make frequently contradict each other. There is a plank for the farmer and a plank for labor, a plank for the business man, a plank for the social reformer, a plank for youth, a plank for the aged. Economy is pledged, but at the same time costly government benefits are to continue. Our markets are to be protected, but foreign trade is to be opened up. Freedom and individual initiative are praised,

but the government will continue its plans of social legislation. In other words, both parties seem to promise us that we can "eat our cake and have it too."

The second noticeable thing in these platforms is that both parties have so altered their historic positions and principles that it is scarcely possible to recognize them any longer. Both are advocating policies they would scarcely have dreamed of a decade or so ago. Both seem to be drifting, willingly or unwillingly, knowingly or unknowingly, towards a new definition of American ideals.

This drift towards a new social and economic order seems to us the most important issue in the campaign, for it is the slow, scarcely recognized undercurrent which is shaping the course of both parties. Possibly the changes taking place are necessary and beneficial, but before we can decide that we must first understand them more fully. Are we aware of the social and economic changes taking place about us, and of the pressure they are bringing to bear upon our government? Do we realize fully the implications of these new ideas, and are we willing to accept them even though they lead us into a new form of government? Or do we wish at this time to reaffirm our belief in our traditional American principles and reestablish them in our national life? Which is the true road to progress?

Whether we make the change or not is for the American people to decide—for *you* to decide. The vitally important thing is that we should make our decisions with our eyes open, not drift along blindly on the tide of indifference. We must think these things through until we arrive at the fundamental truths. Our destiny is in the making. Let us take thought to make it glorious. We have wonderful possibilities ahead when we have learned to use to the full the resources with which nature and science have so bountifully endowed us. Let us resolve to build this future upon a sound foundation.

A PLATFORM OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES

INTRODUCTION

We believe that the time has come for the American people to rise above party politics, sectionalism, and all other class interests and to work for a truly united America. We are no longer an infant nation with such untold wealth in virgin soil and natural resources that we can afford to go along without plans. We are now a mature nation and we must work out our future in a sound and scientific manner. The time has come to test the soundness of our democratic form of government and of our historic American principles.

In the following platform, therefore, we are stating the fundamental principles upon which we believe a durable, prosperous, and happy America can and must be built.

I. THE CONSTITUTION

We believe wholeheartedly in our Constitutional form of government and believe that it is the highest form of government conceivable for human beings living together as a nation. It is the reward for a citizenry of a high moral and intellectual status, and if we are forced to change our Constitutional form of government, it will mean sinking to a lower form of government because we are not worthy of the freedom and liberty guaranteed by our Constitution.

We believe wholeheartedly in the American people and their fitness for self-government, and that it is time for a rebirth of confidence and coöperation among the people of all classes. The arousing of class-consciousness and hatred is un-American and undemocratic and is certain to lead to revolution and chaos if continued.

We believe that the depression was brought about because we had drifted away from the spirit of the Constitution and not because of any failure of our Constitutional form of government. Artificial

laws and regulations growing up in the years before the depression had gradually stifled that spirit of enterprise and free initiative which had made us the leading nation of the world. It is the time now to cast off these artificial restrictions, to simplify and clarify our government so that natural economic laws can operate more normally. We need to recapture our earlier conception of government as an umpire, enforcing the rules of fair play for all, so that every citizen may have the opportunity to progress to the limit of his capabilities.

II. BUSINESS

We believe that the American business system, so-called "Big Business," has been one of the greatest contributing factors in developing America to the position of industrial, financial, and commercial leadership of the world in a comparatively short span of years, and that the mass production and efficiency methods made possible under this system have spread the necessities and luxuries of life to a broader class of citizens than the system of any other nation in the world.

We believe that our business system offers the greatest opportunity to take advantage of science and invention to enrich the lives of an ever-broadening class of citizens, and that its development and expansion is to the best interests of the laboring man, the farmer, and every other class of citizens.

We believe that the corporate system gives the worker and other citizens the best chance to participate in the ownership and profits of business, and that as our system is developed, a greater and greater class of citizens will share in the ownership of the business of this nation.

We believe that it is the duty of government to cooperate with and encourage business to become as big as practicable for the development of the greatest efficiency in serving the public, but that all monopolistic practices must be rigorously stamped out by the enforcement of the criminal and civil laws of the nation, of which there are sufficient upon the statute books. We believe that Big Business and Little Business should work side by side in a free

economic system wherein the test is economical and meritorious service to the public.

We cite the American automobile industry as our model. Generally speaking, it is an industry free from monopoly and based upon free competition. Each company makes its own product, sets its own price, and competes openly with the cars of other companies in a free competitive market. Yet the automobile industry during good times and bad has been the outstanding American industry. It has served the public efficiently and economically and has expanded its activities when many major industries were contracting. It has the highest standard of labor of any industry in the world. And it has returned dividends to its stockholders in favorable comparison to other industries.

In a word, the automobile industry typifies the true spirit of American business—big, efficient, responsive to modern conditions, serving the public well, treating labor well, and at a profit to investors sufficient to assure advancement.

On the other hand, industries that have been bound by monopolistic practices, either by government regulations (such as the railroads), or by industrial agreements (the steel industry has been notoriously controlled by monopolistic practices), have proved themselves inflexible and unfit to cope with the changing economic conditions of recent years. We maintain that if the steel industry, for example, were functioning under free competition and the economic laws of supply and demand, farmers and industry would be utilizing the output of the steel industry to such an extent that the steel plants would be running today far in excess of what they consider 100% capacity. They would be turning out steel products that would be a benefit to the public. For instance, we feel that if steel were selling at a sound economic price, the farmers of this land would use a vast quantity of steel products in such things as storage tanks for water, pipes for irrigation purposes, and similar uses. This increased production would keep wages high but fair on a free competitive basis. It would mean a greater use of the natural resources, such as ore. Greater volume would mean greater profits to the investors in steel corporations, even when selling at cheaper prices. It would assure greater flexibility and more rapid modernization of methods. The same is true of all industries that are more or less limited by monopolistic practices.

III. LABOR

We believe that the only way to create a prosperous, healthy, and stable condition for American labor is to work for an economic structure that allows the free, natural, and competitive exchange of goods and services and thus utilize our potential powers to their reasonable capacity. Anything that limits or prevents the natural, free exchange of goods and services—whether it be monopolistic tendencies of business, monopolistic tendencies of organized labor, or a governmental plan for scarcity—is a detriment to the efficient laboring man who has a service to sell. We believe in the intelligence and efficiency of the American laboring man and know that in a free economic structure he will prosper.

We believe that the prosperity of the laboring man will come, not through any NRA or artificial organization of labor, but when there are sufficient jobs for him to demand a fair price for his labor. We will work unceasingly to create an economic activity that will allow the laboring man the freedom and independence to be able to quit and get another job when he feels that his services are not being paid for fairly.

We believe that the labor unions can render a service in the field of educating and training their members and also in educating the public to the value of good, efficient labor and the value of paying a fair wage scale, but that when organized labor enters the field of lobbying or uses methods of force or intimidation to make industry either stop production or pay artificial wages, it is monopolistic and is as unfair and un-American as monopoly in business. We believe that artificial wage scales injure the laboring man more than anyone else because they reduce production and thus the number of jobs. They stimulate the use of labor-saving machinery to an unnatural degree and thus further reduce the use of man power. High wage scales will come and endure only when production is great and there is a natural demand for labor. We believe that if the laboring man will realize more fully that his job and his success are dependent upon the success of the business for which he works, and will work with a greater spirit of coöperation in making the business successful and prosperous, this loyalty will be reciprocated by business, and business and labor will work harmoniously to turn out a greater and finer production from which both will prosper.

IV. THE FARMER

We do not believe that the American farmer can maintain his position of freedom and independence if he demands that the government pay him for limiting his production. Any system that may be devised to have the government pay the farmer for artificial reduction of necessity demands that a bureau in Washington determine what acres and what crops should or should not be planted. This is certain to lead to regimentation.

Only recently President Roosevelt said in a speech that "if all the seven million people living in New York City could afford to buy the bread and meat and vegetables and milk and cotton and wool their health and decent living call for, then we would need crop production from three million more acres of good crop land than we are now using to feed and clothe New York City today." This situation is the crux of the farmer's problem, and we propose to open up in a natural way the channels of distribution, so that there will be a natural market for the farmer's products, and thus create a healthy demand that will sustain prices.

We recognize the unfair and uneconomic position of the farmer. The prices of his products are determined by world prices in a free competitive market based on supply and demand, whereas the things he must buy are artificially priced by means of the tariff and monopolies of business and labor, and thus the relationship between products sold and goods bought is out of balance.

Nature has endowed us with vast and fertile agricultural lands that demand a world market as an outlet. If we artificially reduce the production from those lands to fit domestic consumption only, our foreign markets will be lost and there will always be the threat of over-production which will sooner or later injure the farmer and farm labor. We believe that the value of Southern land will suffer because of the limitation of the world market for cotton just as the West has suffered because of the loss of the world market for wheat.

We maintain that the remedy is not to put the farmer on an artificial basis and thus further limit the production of goods that are necessary to enrich our lives and give us a higher standard of living, but to get other industries back to natural laws and thus greatly

broaden the farmer's market and allow goods and services to flow to and from the farm in a fair, natural, economic manner.

We believe that the intelligent, thinking farmer realizes that special artificial benefits from the government sooner or later mean enslavement. In a nation where it is not uncommon for the farmer's son to go through college, settle in the city and become a successful banker, business man, or professional man, we believe that no distinction should be made between the business of farming and any other business.

The one aid that the farmer should have from the government in addition to a guarantee of a free, natural, broad market for his goods, is the right to earn cash on government projects carried on in the country. In this modern age great constructive government projects must go forward. Road building, landscaping roadsides for beauty and the prevention of soil erosion, reforestation, the creation of state and national parks, spotting of many lakes throughout the country, and so on, are projects that farm workers are ideally fitted to carry out and on which they fully earn a good wage. That is one sound economic way in which the farmer can earn cash to supplement his crop returns and also render the nation a valuable service.

We believe that every educational means possible should be provided to aid the farmer in caring for his land, both to get the best year-to-year returns and also to keep it in a constant state of fertility. We will also cooperate educationally not only to help the farmer commercially but also to help him create a better life for himself and for his family on his farm.

We believe that creating greater activity industrially and promoting the freer distribution of goods will tend to relieve the farm of excess workers and will mean fewer producers and more consumers of farm products and thus increase their value by the natural laws of supply and demand. In other words, we would develop a modified form of the conditions existing during the war times when a million or more farm youths were put into the army and thus became consumers rather than producers of farm products. Working for a freer flow of farm products and a more natural balance of supply and demand is the only way that a democratic government can durably benefit the farmer without eventually depriving him of his freedom.

V. GOVERNMENT

We believe that the budget must be strictly balanced year after year and that there should be no hiding of the fact that every dollar the government spends must be paid for by the citizens. We believe that every dollar spent by the government should be spent with the same care and with the same expectation of getting value received as a dollar spent by business or by an individual. There should be no confusion between work and relief, and no work should be undertaken that is not sound constructive work. However, we also believe that a well-spent tax dollar will return more value to the citizens than any other dollar they can spend, and that science, machinery, and invention have given us the productive ability that will allow us to support an extensive government without its being a burden upon business or the people. We believe that there is a vast amount of sound constructive work that should and must be done by our government to make this nation a really modern twentieth-century America in keeping with the potential possibilities that science, machinery, and our inexhaustible natural resources put within our grasp. We have only begun to realize the joy and benefits that road-building and landscaping, reforestation, the building of lakes, national parks, and harbor clearance, to say nothing of the possibilities of great city modernization programs, can mean to the people. We maintain that with a greater cooperation and a reawakened, forward-looking vision of the people, business, and government of all classes, great constructive works can be carried out for the benefit of all and still take a smaller percentage of earnings and profits from the people and business because of the greater activity. We maintain that the only way that we can repay our government indebtedness and avoid default and at the same time maintain our current expenses is by greater cooperation and the greater utilization of our potential powers.

VI. RELIEF

Relief to alleviate suffering will be maintained as long as necessary, but there will be no confusion between relief and constructive work. We believe, however, that with a true cooperation and a return to sound principles, the need of government relief will soon disappear. We refuse to accept the defeatist psychology so prevalent today, and we deny the necessity of a permanent unemployment

problem. There is a limitless amount of sound constructive work to be done that will enrich the lives of all classes and employ all, and we propose to strive unceasingly for the coöperation that will bring that work into being rather than submit to a defeatist program. We know that those unfortunates on relief look forward more eagerly than anyone to the time when industry can again employ them and free them from the uncertainty and sense of dependence upon the government.

VII. TARIFFS

We believe that the time has come for a definite change of thought in regard to the question of tariffs. We adopted a protective tariff policy at a time when we were a small, isolated debtor nation with young industrial plants that possibly needed artificial protection. Today we are the leading industrial, financial, and economic nation of the world. We have carried size, efficiency, and mass production further than any nation, and our gigantic industrial and agricultural production needs an ever-broadening market. And yet we retain our antiquated protective tariff theories that are a barrier to the flow of goods and services in both directions. We maintain that the time has come for us, as a leading nation of the world, to take a definite stand in favor of tariffs for revenue and not for protection. We believe that the freer flow of goods and services throughout the world will create a greater activity in our nation as well as in other nations, that it will benefit the workers of all nations, ourselves included, and that it will enrich the lives of the consuming public by giving them the opportunity to purchase goods at sound economic world prices. We maintain that the difference between standards of labor in this country and abroad is not due to protective tariffs but to greater efficiency and mass production methods, and that our labor could fully maintain its position in free competition. The automobile industry in this country conclusively proves that it is efficiency and not the tariffs that accounts for the difference in standards. Our automobile industry, which has the highest paid labor in the world, turns out a product that can outsell and undersell the automobile of any other nation even in its own market, in spite of the competition of cheap labor. We maintain that with science, transportation, and communication drawing the world closer together, no nation can maintain a high standard without exchanging

goods and services with other nations. Our future well-being is dependent upon world peace, and there can be no hope of a durable peace until the freer flow of international goods and services improves the economic condition of all nations, ourselves included, and gives the citizens a chance to make a reasonable living for themselves and their families. We maintain that it is intelligent selfishness for us to set an example that will open up international trade. We believe that a tariff for revenue only would end artificial monopoly. We maintain that there will never be a satisfactory relationship and balance between business, labor, and the farmer so long as protective tariffs cause a maladjustment of natural economic laws.

We maintain that the reciprocal tariff plan of the present administration is a makeshift arrangement that has not the permanence or durability that will allow business to prepare for a world market for its products. Business must be scientifically planned for either a domestic or a world market.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

We believe that with communication, transportation, and modern science constantly drawing the world closer together, this nation can not live unto itself. Our citizens and interests, as well as the citizens and interests of all other civilized nations, are scattered all over the world. The complexity of modern international relations makes it necessary to work out some body composed of the representatives of all the civilized nations to arbitrate peacefully the international disputes that are certain to arise, and thus work toward avoiding war. We fully believe that another major war carried on with all the modern scientific methods of warfare would be so devastating to both the military and civilian populations that it would threaten civilization itself. We believe, too, that in spite of any neutrality legislation we might pass, we would sooner or later be forced into the conflict in the protection of our citizens and our honor. We therefore maintain that we can only hope for a happy, prosperous, and durable future if there is reasonable peace and security throughout the civilized world, and therefore it is necessary for the protection of our own well-being for us to take our position in the League of Nations and World Court and work to avoid armed

conflict. We do not believe that our participation in the League of Nations and World Court would cause European nations to unite against us. On the contrary, such an eventuality is less likely to happen if we are a member than if we are not. We believe that our coöperation would give the League of Nations a moral force and respect that it has never enjoyed without us. We believe that our participation would give renewed hope and faith in the future to the peoples of the world, and that this would go far toward ending the chaos and disaster that is now spreading from one nation to another.

The position that we are to follow in regard to international relations is a subject that should be studied and debated from all sides by the people, so that a definite policy may be adopted which would be backed by the force of public opinion.

IX. MONEY

We believe that our money should again be related to and exchangeable for gold, as soon as a commission of authorities can determine the most equitable value an ounce of gold should have in dollars. That sum should be some figure between \$20.43 (the old dollar per ounce standard) and \$35.00 per ounce (the present standard) which will best express the present commodity value of the dollar, and thus disrupt standards of value as little as possible. We believe that since the devaluation has already been effected, the dollar cannot be returned to its old value without depressing present values. But we also feel that since the new dollar has never been exchangeable for gold, the set price has never reflected the true value of the dollar in use, and that it would be inflationary to revalue on the present 59c dollar. We believe that when the gold content of the dollar is once determined it should be adopted with a spirit of permanence and irrevocability that will give the same definiteness to our dollar as a measuring rod that the yard has in lineal measurement or the ton in weight. We believe that the definiteness of the value of American bonds because they were payable in gold of a certain weight and fineness at the date they were due, whether it was one year or fifty years hence, was largely responsible for the attracting of capital which made the rapid development of this nation possible, and that the abrogating of that contractual agree-

ment has caused great damage by shaking the confidence of citizens in the integrity of money and bonds, and thus hindered long-term investments. We believe that if we are not able to revalue our dollar when we have over ten billions in gold, we never will be able to do so. We believe that the current theory that revaluation would put us at the mercy of other nations is a false theory. If other nations devalued their currencies it would only mean that our gold supply could buy more commodities and thus benefit our consuming public, and it would not lessen our production.

We believe that world stabilization of currencies is essential if we are to have the freedom of trade that is necessary to use and enjoy fully the benefits of this modern world. We believe that gold is the logical measuring rod for evaluating exchanges of goods and services and that it always will be.

X. BANKING AND CREDIT

We believe that the banking structure of the nation must be carefully studied and plans worked out to simplify it. The Alice-in-Wonderland system whereby the government, by going farther and farther into debt, creates more and more bank credit, is certain to lead to destruction unless curtailed. We believe that great economic activity can be created and maintained without resorting to artificial extension of credit. Unnatural and artificial credit either leads to stagnation because of loss of confidence or to unhealthy overexpansion which means cut-throat competition and a loss to investors of money that might have been used in the purchase of consumer goods. We believe that banking should contain a higher degree of the personal element, and that it should be conducted in a spirit of coöperation with business to open channels for the production of useful products, and not as a game of money and stock manipulation in itself.

XI. SOCIAL SECURITY

We believe that a false emphasis is being placed upon national social security. We must realize that the ideal of a free democracy is individual independence and due care should be used in passing social security legislation to see that it does not play upon the frailty

and weakness of human beings and encourage less self-reliance. The individual, the family, business, the church, the community, and the state should all come before the national government in social security plans.

It should be remembered that the \$200,000,000,000 of insurance voluntarily purchased by millions of our citizens is the greatest social security reserve of any nation in the world. This reserve should not be jeopardized by such reckless expenditures of the government that the credit and the monetary system of the nation will become weakened.

XII. BUILDINGS

We believe that if we are to gain a durable, prosperous condition that means a happy and satisfied citizenry, we must utilize constructively our potential powers—natural resources, capital, brain power, man power, and our industrial plants and machinery. We believe that the building industry, the most basic and far-reaching of all industries, offers the most needed and greatest outlet for our activity. Great sections in all of our cities are dilapidated, hodge-podge, unsanitary, and unfit for life and transportation problems in this twentieth-century America. We believe that the rehabilitating, rebuilding, and modernizing of our cities offers a limitless amount of sound constructive work that would benefit everyone in the two-fold way of affording constructive work and, secondly, of enriching our lives by bettering our surroundings.

BUT such work should only be attacked in a manner consistent with our democratic form of government. When a government goes into the business of building dwellings for its citizens it is in fact a socialistic government, no matter what name it uses. We believe that this building could and should be done by the coöperation of business and government, the governments, city and national, laying out a scientific topography to meet modern conditions of transportation and doing the public building on the one hand, and one or more private building corporations doing the private building on the other. We would therefore suggest and encourage the business leaders and citizens generally to join in organizing one or more gigantic national building corporations to do the private building on a nation-wide scale and on a sound business-like basis, just as the

automobile corporations build automobiles for the public. We believe that such an organization is the only way to utilize our potential powers constructively and at the same time retain our true democratic form of government.

CONCLUSION

We know that a "house divided" can not stand, and we will strive to unite all classes and all sections in a coöperative, constructive, forward-looking movement that will allow us to utilize to the fullest the wonders and blessings that modern science makes possible for us. Our aim will be to keep the way open so that every man can fit into the place for which he is best fitted and have a chance to earn a living for himself and his family, with a clear path to advancement if he proves worthy. It is only under our free democratic system and not under bureaucracy that great progress can be made. It is the time for every American who loves the freedom of this great land of ours to uphold the principles of our democracy.

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